



Joe Clark prayed for peace with devout PC's at Montréal's Hyatt Regency hotel Friday.

P.C.'s talk peace

by Karen Bastow

Former Prime Minister Joe Clark indulged peace activists and criticised those promoting more defense spending during public audiences at the Hyatt Regency Friday.

Clark, now the Conservative Party disarmament critic, is on a tour of the country holding public audiences on disarmament and arms control.

While all the speakers focused on Canada's role in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), their positions were varied, ranging from calls to drop out of the alliance to suggestions Canada should double its defense spending.

Dr. Harvey Geisbrecht of the Royal Victoria Hospital suggested "I would like to speak mainly about Cruise Missile technology....For the Conservative Party this may seem somewhat passé, as it will already have been tested by the time they approach the next Federal election. However the issue is far from resolved and I

think Canada should take an independent voice in NATO issues."

Geisbrecht called the Cruise Missile, "The Sony Walkman of nuclear missiles," cheap, undetectable, but a tactical not a deterrent weapon. For these reasons the cruise will dramatically increase the likelihood of nuclear war, he said.

Geisbrecht suggested Canada stop testing the Cruise, and take an independent position objecting to the development and deployment of potentially first strike weapons.

John Bosley, Ontarian Conservative MP, questioned

Geisbrecht's assertion that Canada had the power to influence NATO policy in any concrete way.

Geisbrecht also suggested the government implement a "Peace Tax Fund" so taxpayers opposed to defense spending could ask that portion of their taxes slated to defense spending instead be spent on peace research.

"But how can one stop such a policy from being generalized," Clark asked. "How would one prevent other groups from requesting the same type of deferrals?"

"There is already a

turn to page 6

MSS questions certification

by Albert Nerenberg

Students' Society is contesting last week's certification of a union of its employees according to Students' Society Comptroller, John Shifman.

Students' Society employees, who work in cafeterias around campus, in Sadies, Gertrudes, and in maintenance of the Union Building and it's

cafeterias, formed an officially accredited union Tuesday after a ruling of the Commissaire Du Travail. Student's Society had previously contested accreditation.

Shifman refused to comment on the action saying it was before the courts.

Steven Matthews, Vice-President University Affairs,

said Students' Society is disputing the legality of the accreditation under the Québec Labour Code.

"We are alleging that there were breaches of procedure." 62 per cent of Students' Society employees have signed union cards with the Fédération des Travailleur-euses du Québec (FTQ).

RETRACTION

In a *McGill Daily* article of Monday, February 13, 1984, under the headline "Campus workers denied Union rights" union lawyer Jean Doré said Students' Society lawyer, John Feldman, told him that he had been instructed by Students' Society to allow the union "under no circumstances". The *Daily* retracts this passage and regrets any damage it may have caused.

In a recent letter, Student' Society informed the *Daily* that "the allegation that 'the management of McGill Students' Society is harassing workers to stop them from unionising for better working conditions' is simply untrue," and demanded a retraction.

This passage is a paraphrased version of comments made by union lawyer Hughes Leduc. Leduc stands by his statement.

Inquest challenged

by Amy Kaler

The Prisoners' Rights Committee has released a communiqué questioning the conclusions of the coronor's inquest in the death of a Rock Forest motel patron. The group, an affiliate of the Civil Liberties Union, also mistrusts the motives behind the inquest.

The conclusion reached by the coroner reflects the policy of a Brink's security van and the affixing blame to an individual rather than a system, said committee member Jean-Claude Bernheim at a press conference last week.

"Any retributive measures are taken against individuals and not against a system which allows such criminal negligence rather than intervention," Bernheim said.

"None of them (the officers responsible for the inquest)...had an interest in revealing what really happened,

in all detail."

"The inquest is for political reasons," said Bernheim. He cited several problems with the philosophy behind standard operating procedures.

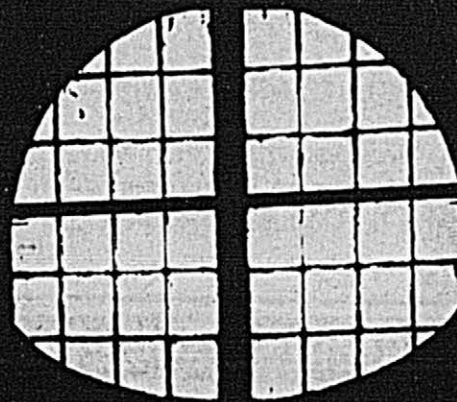
The deceased, Serge Beau-doin was shot while sleeping in his Rock Forest motel room. Police claimed him to be responsible for the hijacking of a Brink's security van and the subsequent killing of its driver.

In the coroner's inquest, a verdict of "criminal responsibility" was delivered against the policemen involved and in- sibility" was delivered against the policemen involved and in-

the policemen involved and in- sibility" was delivered against the policemen involved and in-

turn to page 2

PRISON SUPPLEMENT



PAGES 3, 4 & 5

Women in jail

by Moira Ambrose

"The women are stoned all the time on tranquilizers..."

"The prison is run on mistrust and blackmail..."

"Sometimes when a girl has been there for 10 years, she asks to go to Kingston. She has to break things, to be troublesome so they will transfer her..."

These vignettes describe life in Maison Tanguay, in Montréal North, one of two prisons for women in Québec. As evidenced by the above examples, life at Tanguay is anything but "corrective" or "rehabilitative."

An average of 135 women are detained in the facility at any one time. The number of inmates changes per day

continued on page 5

GIVE BLOOD — IT WAS MEANT TO CIRCULATE!

Thank you PETER **Thank you, LES**
Sorry, COLIN

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POST GRADUATE STUDENTS SOCIETY ELECTIONS NOMINATIONS!!!

Nominations close at NOON, Feb. 29 for the following PGSS positions:

PRESIDENT
VICE-PRESIDENT, External
VICE-PRESIDENT, Finance
VICE-PRESIDENT, University Affairs
VICE-PRESIDENT, Internal
SECRETARY

GRADUATE REPRESENTATIVE TO SENATE, Academic
GRADUATE REPRESENTATIVE TO SENATE, Professional
GRADUATE REPRESENTATIVE TO BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Elections will be held March 21

Nomination forms and additional information will be available at Thompson House (3650 McTavish)

JOHN LLOYD
ELECTIONS PGSS ELECTIONS PGSS Chief Returning Officer

continued from page 1

"When the police interrogate someone, they tell them that they have to respond."

Similarly, the public is not aware of the role of the police, nor that they can and should control police activities.

According to a communiqué from the Civil Liberties Union distributed at the press conference, 85 people — of whom 40 were Montréalers — died at the hands of Québec police officers between 1975 and 1983.

Deficiencies at inquests have been noted by the police and by other groups. However, the communiqué suggests these flaws are being used by the police commission and the PQ government to justify the creation of a national police force.

If such a force were created, said Steven Fineberg of the

Prisoners' Rights Committee, "We would be faced with one large machine instead of several smaller machines."

The monolithic nature of such a machine would hinder attempts by individuals to keep the police force in check.

"What we need is much

greater control over individual police forces, and that control should emanate from the population at large."

Bernheim suggested a Parliamentary commission as a possible way to regulate and implement the recommendations of the inquest.

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Students' Society ELECTIONS



TO BE HELD
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1984
(ADVANCE POLLS - MARCH 6, 1984 - PLACES TO BE ANNOUNCED)
NOMINATIONS ARE HEREBY CALLED
FOR THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS

*SENATE

DENTISTRY
EDUCATION
MEDICINE (incl. Nursing & P & OT)
MUSIC
RELIGIOUS STUDIES

1 REPRESENTATIVE
1 REPRESENTATIVE
1 REPRESENTATIVE
1 REPRESENTATIVE
1 REPRESENTATIVE

DEADLINE: Wednesday, Feb. 29, 1984 (See below)
CANDIDATE'S QUALIFICATIONS AND NOMINATING PROCEDURES:

N.B.

Students in the Faculty of Graduate Studies & Research who wish to run for positions on Senate and/or the Board of Governors must contact the Post Graduate Student's Society at 392-5959

SENATE

Candidates must be members of the McGill Students' Society and:

1. be students in good standing who are registered full-time for a degree or diploma and have satisfied conditions for promotion in their previous year of studies.

or

2. be students in good standing who have satisfied conditions for promotion in the previous year of studies and who are registered in a degree or diploma program, but who are permitted by Faculty to undertake a limited program.

or

3. be students in good standing who are registered full-time or in a limited program for a degree or diploma, and who are repeating a year for reasons other than academic failure.

Nominations must be signed by at least 50 members of the McGill Students' Society who are in the same faculty as the prospective candidate together with their year and faculty, or by 25% of the student enrolment in the faculty together with their year and faculty, whichever is the lesser of the two.

N.B. Students in Continuing Education are NOT members of the Students' Society.

OFFICIAL NOMINATION FORMS ARE AVAILABLE AT THE STUDENTS' SOCIETY GENERAL OFFICE, ROOM 105 3480 MCTAVISH STREET.

ALL NOMINATION FORMS MUST HAVE THE CANDIDATE'S SIGNATURE TOGETHER WITH HIS YEAR AND FACULTY, ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER.

* CANDIDATES MAY RUN FOR ONE POSITION IN EACH OF THE THREE CATEGORIES PROVIDED SEPARATE NOMINATION PAPERS ARE HANDED IN FOR EACH POSITION.

A PEN SKETCH OF 100 WORDS OR LESS AND A PHOTO OF THE NOMINEE MUST BE HANDED IN WITH THE NOMINATION.

ALL NOMINATIONS MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE STUDENTS' SOCIETY GENERAL OFFICE IN THE STUDENTS' UNION NO LATER THAN:

4:30 P.M. Wednesday, Feb. 29 1984

c/o LESLIE COPELAND, Secretary

CATHERINE SHATZ
Chief Returning Officer

STUDENTS' SOCIETY GENERAL ELECTION MARCH 6 and 7, 1984

Do you approve of a Students Society Dues Increase as follows:

1) Undergraduate Students

\$8.85 per semester, one dollar of which shall be used specifically for programming (i.e. Welcome Week, Winter Carnival, Speakers, Conferences, Concerts, etc.), from \$16.15 to \$25.00 per semester, and;

2) Graduate Law, Medicine, & Dentistry Students

\$6.25 per semester, one dollar of which shall be used specifically for programming (i.e. Welcome Week, Winter Carnival, Speakers, Conferences, Concerts, etc.), from \$11.75 to \$18.00 per semester, and;

3) Part-time Undergraduate Students

\$4.55 per semester, one dollar of which shall be used specifically for programming (i.e. Welcome Week, Winter Carnival, Speakers, Conferences, Concerts, etc.), from \$7.95 to \$12.50 per semester.

YES ☐

NO ☐

NO OPINION ☐

Do you approve of McGill Students' Society joining R.A.E.U. (Regroupment des Associations Etudiantes Universitaires)? This will mean an additional fee of \$1.00 per semester will be levied.

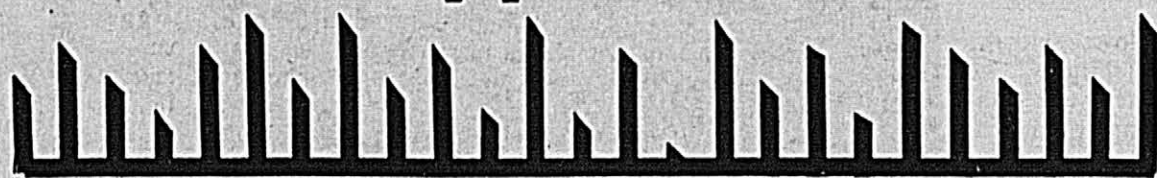
YES ☐

NO ☐

NO OPINION ☐

Catherine Shatz
Chief Returning Officer

Prison Supplement



Few jobs after prison

by Leela MadhavaRau

As a vehicle for rehabilitation the effectiveness of the prison system for Canada's ex-convicts is questionable.

There is only one employment programme in Montréal which is specifically concerned with jobs for former prisoners. This organization, OPEX, is run in conjunction with a federal employment centre.

Christiane Lariviere, a worker at the centre, said they have a high success rate but the "problem is that the guys don't stay on the job, we find jobs but that is the big problem."

She said that in finding jobs for the former prisoners, "the big problem is not the incarceration but what experience they have. Even if they've been in jail for 20 years, if they have something to offer, we'll find a job especially with government subsidies."

Lariviere also mentioned that motivation is important. "Some of the people take courses through manpower (the employment programme) or while in jail. This gives them specific training."

According to Lariviere, there are not many women who use the service. "Many of the women seem to find jobs on

their own. The ones we see usually find employment as waitresses or office clerks," she added.

However, according to a March 1983 report commissioned by the Secretary of State, OPEX's success rate was not as rosy as it may appear.

Of the 183 prisoners followed, only 40 per cent had found employment, although for many, it was not permanent. Seven per cent were on welfare, while 20 per cent returned to prison. OPEX lost contact with 30 per cent of those that registered with them, upon leaving jail. Only four per cent were taking courses of any type.

One of the recommendations coming out of the report is that "affirmative action programmes in education should be complemented with programmes of preferential access for this (former inmate) population."

However, a new clause which was added to the *Charte des droits et libertés de la personne* appears to belie this hope for improvement.

Although the charter still prohibits discrimination, an amended article 18.2 now clearly states that any protection offered by the charter is condi-

tional, dependent on the absence of any link between the infraction and the employment.

This clause now provides a loophole for those employers who do not wish to hire a former prisoner.

The Québec Human Rights Commission has brought three cases of discrimination on the basis of social status before the Québec Superior Court. They have lost each time.

The ruling has been that it is now legal to discriminate on the grounds of a prison record. This may be extrapolated to include that any discrimination on the basis of social status has now achieved legitimization.

The Human Rights Commission has now given up attempts to fight the provincial rulings.

Until 1979, ex-inmates in Montréal did have recourse to Special Programme Counsellors. These 25 men and women were responsible for all prisoners and ex-psychiatric patients, who were actively seeking employment.

In 1979, government cutbacks forced the closure of this programme. The counsellors still hold jobs in the employment divisions but their position's no longer specifically mandate them to deal with ex-inmate dossiers.



Ctte. works for reform

by Amy Kaler

Prisons are no solution.

That's the opinion of the Prisoners' Rights Committee, a committee of the Civil Liberties Union. According to spokesperson Steven Fineberg, the ultimate goal of the Committee is the abolition of prisons in their present role as futile and non-rehabilitative institutions.

As prison abolition is not imminent, admits Fineberg, the committee works toward the amelioration of prison conditions and public education on the "futility and foolishness of imprisonment."

Fineberg cites high rates of recidivism and a suicide rate seven times that of the general population as examples of the uselessness of prisons.

Recent government cutbacks in education programmes — "the only programmes in there that are any good" — only compound the situation.

Campaigns by the committee include a drive to give prisoners the right to vote. The United Nations Human Rights Commission ruled in favour of allowing Canadian prisoners the right to vote while incarcerated.

"The government will now be required to change the legislation or face condemnation," said Fineberg. As yet, there has been no change in legislation.

A successful campaign by the committee has been applying pressure to close the Parthenais Detention Centre, which has been, according to prison abolition activists, the scene of harassment and brutality. Justice Minister André Bedard has promised to close the prison, said Fineberg.

The committee has also been concerned with and been monitoring the conditions at Archambault prison, following last year's riots.

After such riots, there are usually reprisals against inmates by the guards. "We're interested in the security of those inside as well as outside," said Fineberg.

The potential for crisis at Archambault exemplifies the major stumbling block to prison reforms.

"One of the biggest problems is those on the inside who control the prisons prevent contact between prisoners and those on the outside. Our goal is to put people on the outside in touch with life in prison, and hold responsible those in the bureaucracy and government who control prison life," said Fineberg.

The Prisoners' Rights Committee and its parent organization, the Civil Liberties Union (CLU), have paid dearly for calling attention to the plight of inmates in Archambault following the July, 1982, riot.

In the spring of 1983, the Centreaide organisation, having subsidised the CLU for over a decade, terminated funding on the grounds that its work "is principally of a political nature."

Revenue Canada followed suit with a decision to revoke the CLU's charitable status. A letter dated July, 1983, drew attention to clauses in the CLU's 1978 charter which were found to be in violation of the regulations on charitable organisations.

Gallery displays inmate art

by Mark Holder

Montréal's Galerie Maximum, has become the world's first gallery dedicated to the art of prison inmates.

Founded in 1980 by Andrée Lachapelle, a well known Québec actress, the gallery collects and displays inmate art from all Québec prisons. Much of the art work comes from maximum security penitentiaries such as Archambault.

The gallery has become quite well-known among Montréal's francophone community, but few anglophones know of its existence. According to ex-inmate and gallery administrator Pierre Paul Geoffroy, the gallery has not yet begun to break into the English art circuit.

"Before us, inmate art usually wound up in the hands of another inmate or relative. What we've done is to enable inmate art to be seen publicly," said Daniel Lamoureux, another gallery administrator.

Inmate art is predominantly comprised of paintings and drawings, often depicting scenes of isolation, alienation, and

solitude. These art works, according to a third gallery official, Richard Côté reflect inmate feelings and emotions about the world they live in, and how it differs from the world outside.

"Their art work helps to free them symbolically. There was a man I knew inside who once told me that when he reflects his feelings on to canvas just knowing that someday somebody might buy it and hang it up in their kitchen or living room satisfies a great deal of his desire to be free. In fact he is free," said Daniel Lamoureux.

The gallery's co-ordinators act as mediators between the inmates and the public. Two thirds of the gallery's 30 member-administrators are themselves former inmates and thus understand difficulties experienced by inmates on a day to day basis.

One problem facing inmate artists is the lack of essential materials such as paint brushes, canvas paper, and paints. It often takes from one to two months for prisoners to receive

these materials. Lamoureux attributes this to governmental bureaucracy and mismanagement.

Despite a lack of media coverage, the gallery manages to arouse curiosity — sometimes attracting 100 to 200 persons a day.

"Even if they all don't buy paintings or sculptures, the fact that they are there shows public interest which is essential to our development. Without it our cause is lost," said Lamoureux.

Inmate art sells at prices ranging anywhere from \$100 to \$600, most of which goes to the inmates. The administration takes one per cent of sales revenues to finance such things as transportation and services.

Gallery Maximum's largest exposition was in 1981, held in Complex DesJardins, where it could be viewed by 25,000 passers-by.

"Inmate art is just the beginning in prisoner recognition programs. We hope to one day establish a book store, and expand outside of Québec," said Lamoureux.

Inmates' lawsuit hits Kaplan

by Greer Nicholson

Archambault prison is in the news again. Ninety-five men who were inmates between July and September 1982 are bringing a class action suit against the Crown in federal court, if they get the court's permission to proceed. They are seeking \$18 million in damages.

The inmates' charges stem from events following the July 1982 escape attempt which left two inmates and three guards dead.

The allegations in the suit include charges made in three previous reports, including "brutality and the suspending of fundamental human rights" between July and September 1982.

A superior court action against the director of Archambault prison, Jacques Lemarier and the Solicitor General, Robert Kaplan is also going ahead, citing similar charges.

Actions against individual prison guards, directors and the Solicitor General are not abnormal. They are rare, because specific cases take years to go through the courts. Brutality is difficult to prove years after the facts fade from peoples' memories.

Despite the grave charges in the reports, Kaplan has already shown unwillingness to pay attention. He was asked to help soothe the tense situation in autumn of 1982, and launched an internal commission which produced few results. When pressed, he said that individual prisoners should bring cases against individual guards. Now, a long legal wrangle is sure to perpetuate bad feelings.

The majority of public reaction has been sympathetic to the guards until recently. The three guards who died in the July 1982 events received massive publicity. The guards' union put pressure on fund-raising groups to cut off money from the Office des Droits des Détenus, the prisoners' rights group who worked to make the problems at Archambault known to the general public.

As it became clear that journalists and

lawyers were not being allowed into the prison, public opinion shifted. The publicity surrounding the trial of ten inmates for murder changed many attitudes. It became clear that a great many prisoners were scapegoats. More allegations surfaced about an atmosphere of brutality.

While the public accepted that the guards needed to maintain order, the three independent reports from Archambault shocked readers.

Archambault federal penitentiary has shaken public indifference by providing an abundance of garish and gruesome stories over the years. Archambault has forced people to think about the kind of incarceration a society should provide to its prisoners.

Charles Kolb, a Washington lawyer, wrote a 67 page report on Archambault, for the International Human Rights Law Group. Published in September 1982, he spoke about the prison before the July 25, 1982 escape attempt which left three guards and two prisoners dead:

"Archambault was a form of community in which all parties had come to realise that co-operation rather than confrontation would result in a better overall environment."

This contrasts sharply with "the situation at Archambault just a few years ago...Murders...were relatively commonplace with eight inmates...killed by other inmates between June 1979 and July 1980."

In 1978, the former director of Archambault was shot seven times in the head by three ex-inmates. He was standing outside his home.

After July 25, 1982, everything changed, according to the three studies. Kolb's report, the report by the Moderator of the United Church of Canada, the Right Reverend Clarke MacDonald, (published in November, 1982) and Thierry Maleville's report for the International Federation of Human Rights (January 1983) all agreed on some basic points. The



situation at Archambault had become intolerable.

The MacDonald report summed up the inmates charges. These included "(inmates in segregation) are urinated upon by guards...their sandwiches are urinated upon and they are forced to eat them...their heads are knocked against the walls...tortures...carried out by guards...are substantiated by...lawyers...and family doctors."

Maleville's report stated that the "guards at Archambault had...extracted confessions of murder through brutality." Several Montréal journalists were charged with contempt of court for reporting on this charge. Later, the charges were dropped.

Jean Claude Bernheim, of the Office des Droits des Détenus, said "It is the first time (in Canada) a class action suit has been brought for prisoners."

Robert Saint-Louis, the lawyer who is representing the ninety-five prisoners and former prisoners named in the suit said "It will be a long time before we know anything."

One thing is certain. A lengthy legal process will not help a return to normal relations between prisoners and guards at Archambault. Since these people are prisoners, most of the population will try to ignore the proceedings — unless they are convicted and sent to Archambault. Then, they will be too powerless to affect any change in this brutal system.

PRISONS IN TRANSITION

It is commonly supposed that the Canadian penitentiary system is a failure. This is a misconception.

True, the Canadian prison system is in a state of crisis. The existence of this impasse emerges from a recent document prepared by the Commissioner of Corrections. Leaked to the press last summer the document, entitled "Incarceration: A Plea for Restraint" states that the courts are delivering prisoners in numbers beyond the capacity of our prison system:

"At the federal level, since January 1983, penitentiaries have experienced a net increase of 25 inmates per week...The situation has reached a point where some Canadian jurisdictions have had to resort to placing two inmates in cells designed for one. 'Double bunking' now applies to 720 prisoners in the total federal prison population of 11,000."

Overcrowding is also at crisis proportions in provincial prisons. The Commission cites examples from Ontario:

"Toronto West Detention Centre with a rated capacity of 280 has 384 inmates; Toronto Jail, holding 516 against the design capacity of 228; and the Toronto East Detention Centre, designed for 200 prisoners, but holding 422."

High per capita rates of incarceration in Canada are a fact of our social structure. The United States leads the western world in the use of imprisonment, with a rate of 212 per 100,000 population. Canada has a rate of 95,000 per 100,000. However, our rate of violent crime per capita is a mere fifth of the American rate.

The visitor to Kingston Penitentiary (built in 1835), or St. Vincent de Paul

Like Pentagon strategists, prison administrators since World War II have given themselves a "varied menu of coercive options." In the sixties, minimum, medium, and maximum institutions were available. The seventies brought institutions classified on a decimal scale.

Penal policy for the 1980s was inaugurated with the proliferation of Special Handling Units (SHU), super

Violence is of course endemic in the Canadian penitentiary system. Riots are rare collective theatre set against the monotony of frequent self-mutilation, suicide, inter-inmate assault, and fights between inmates and guards.

Correctional officials accept violence as part of the ecology of prison life. During a one week course in Interpersonal Relations, the Federal Staff Induction Center teaches guard trainees that "If you take away an inmate's knife, your hurting his self-esteem." (Source: A trainee).

But the belief that the penitentiary system is a failure is a misunderstanding of the system's self-defined goals. The nineteenth century inventors of the penitentiary were quite clear in their aims; incarceration at solitary confinement was to strip the inmate of his conception of himself as a social being. Neither in theory nor in practice has that goal since changed.

Our modern prison system is a near-perfect marriage of a nineteenth century idea with twentieth century technology. Gary Gillmore, Charles Mansons, and Clifford Olsons are the system's *summa cum laude* graduates.

Peter Orr

The convict is surrendered body and soul to be experimented upon.
Warden, SingSing Penitentiary, 1825

The penitentiary yields the power of mind over mind in a hitherto unexampled quantity.

Jeremy Bentham, 1816

(1873), or Bordeau Jail (1912), has the immediate impression of stepping into a museum. There sit men, tier upon tier, in cages designed and built up to 150 years ago, cages altered only by the replacement of the nightsoil bucket with a flush toilet.

super-maximums. Technological marvels entombing inmates in windowless concrete 23 1/2 hours per day for stretches up to two years, SHUs are the wonder drug of a system fraught with violence-prone and troublemaking young men.

...Bitterness festers in Tanguay



continued from page 1

because the institution houses women awaiting trial and sentencing as well as those who serve only nighttime or weekend sentences.

Tanguay has housed both provincial and federal offenders since 1974, when an agreement with the federal government gave provinces the right to house federal inmates. This was passed with the intention of placing prisoners in a more familiar environment, near family and friends.

Provincial offenders are those serving sentences of two years less one day. Those serving two years or more are federal prisoners. Built in 1964 as a provincial prison, Tanguay does not have the facilities or programs to encompass the needs of both groups.

"It is a very different mentality for people only serving two years, than it is for people serving 20," says Renée Millette, one of two permanent lawyers at the Office des droits des détenus(e)s. "Those serving 20 years, get heavy security, so those serving two years and less pay for that. But those serving 20 years also pay because there are no activities or work programs that they need," she continues.

"There is a natural separation in Tanguay because the ones there for 25 years do not have the same character as ones there for six months," stresses Millette.

Women in for longer sentences often take newcomers under their wing. In either case, however, women do not have enough to do to occupy their time.

Daily activity at Tanguay consists of obligatory labour and a few arts and crafts. Women occasionally make money from art work sold outside. According to Millette, all inmates receive less than minimum wage for paid labour they do.

"Inmates wash walls and floors and do laundry for Bordeau (men's prison) and a chronic care facility nearby. They are allowed to wash dishes, but no cooking. They can wash hair, but literally — they

don't learn hairdressing," explains ODD member and prison activist Marie Thibodeau.

There are no job training or in-prison education programmes at Tanguay. Some women take correspondence courses or, rarely, classes outside the prison during the day. There is only a small library to which women have access for half an hour each week.

Prisoners with nothing to do all day become aggressive. They turn their violence on themselves in the form of suicides and slashings, and think of escape. The number of escapes has steadily increased since 1977, causing the administration to tighten security.

As inmates become increasingly aggressive and impatient with boredom, a "bingo" is imminent. A "bingo" is a prison riot and the word itself exemplifies the vocabulary that separates life on the inside, from life on the outside. Tanguay's riot erupted in January, 1981. It began after an administration crack-

"It is a very different mentality for people only serving two years, than it is for people serving 20."

down resulting from several escapes and an inmate sit-in demanding knowledge of the fate of the Prisoners' Council's financial fund.

Tanguay employs both male and female "screws", or guards. Inmates say this results in sexual abuse. Millette notes that when force is needed with prisoners, male guards are called.

This all adds up to a tense life on the inside. From all accounts, tenderness is absent from the atmosphere of Tanguay, and due to institutional regulations, it is prohibited.

"Tanguay is like a convent. The administration does not accept homosex-

uality. It is absolutely not tolerated. This is different from the men's prisons where it is tolerated because it encourages them (the inmates) to be calm," says Millette.

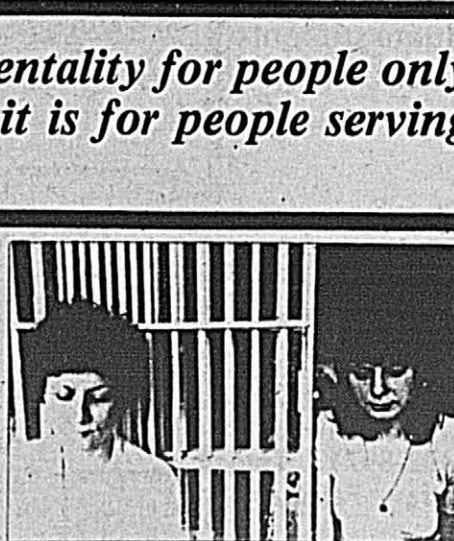
In the federal penitentiary for women, in Kingston, women are allowed to be openly affectionate with each other. In Tanguay, women are not even allowed to talk to each other in their cells. (This takes much self-control on the part of the inmates, because there are no dividing bars on the "cells" in the minimum security sections of Tanguay. It was built as a "house", not a prison. A black line painted on the floor separates one woman's space from another's. If she crosses this line, she can be thrown into isolation.)

According to Thibodeau, the ban on lesbianism has not deterred inmates from friendships, "but it does put a strain on these relationships."

"A lot of women become gay on the inside because the male represents power and authority and they become revolted about it," says Thibodeau.

The "hole" is the king-pin of arbitrariness and control for Tanguay's administration. The hole is the name of Tanguay's disciplinary cells. Of the six cells comprising the hole, three are located near the infirmary, and three others on the same corridor. They are bare rooms to which supposedly unruly prisoners are relegated.

In an April, 1983, article written for *Face à la Justice*, the publication of the ODD, Thibodeau wrote, "I have seen a young woman who got out of the 'hole' after spending 35 days attached to a hard bed without even being allowed to get up to urinate. She and the neighboring



prisoner received this punishment because they had refused, one morning, to make their beds. I underline that this 'hole' is not heated and is extremely inappropriate."

Thibodeau says that since she made these conditions public, the hole has been heated. She, and Millette believe women are still occasionally strapped to a bed.

Millette says, "They are supposed to put people in the hole because they are dangerous for other people or themselves, but there is nothing in the laws or regulations that says they can attach people. This is not done in men's prisons, even in super-maximum security. They sometimes attach a woman for banging on her door when they put her in the hole."

Legally, "the hole" is termed solitary confinement and can be used as punishment for a maximum of two days. Millette has handled cases of women who have been confined to the hole for 30 days.

"In the law the women have to be notified of their offense and pass before a disciplinary committee before they can be put in the hole," she explains.

Millette says this review is often neglected at Tanguay, indicating the whimsical element of the disciplinary proceedings. Administrative segregation — separating a woman from other prisoners, or completely confining her to her cell, under "dead-lock" — can be done on administrative authority alone.

Many grievances received by the ODD, from prisoners, are complaints concerning the lack of medical services. There is only an on-call doctor in Tanguay, no resident physician. There is a full-time nurse who works nine to five during the week, and weekend afternoons. Millette has intervened on behalf of, and legally defended, inmates who claim pregnant women do not have a proper diet or adequate pre-natal care and that dentists pull out, rather than repair, teeth. As well, both Thibodeau and Millette know of women who have miscarried while in the "hole."

Another humiliating aspect of life in Tanguay are vaginal and rectal searches. Since 1981, these searches have become part of the regimen of women who have day passes or leave the prison for any length of time. According to Millette, "It is not always a nurse who does them and when a matron does it systematically (to all the prison's inmates), she does not always change her gloves" before examining the next person.

The vaginal and rectal searches were initiated to stop drug traffic within the prison. Drug abuse is a problem, both with drugs brought in by prisoners and visitors, and drugs issued by the institution's medical staff.

Tranquilizers, issued to women who want them, or need them by psychological certification, serve as an "anesthetic against the dehumanization" of prison life. Life in prison, particularly with its boredom is "an enforced laziness of the mind," according to one recently-released inmate Thibodeau knows.

Thibodeau's acquaintance was released from Tanguay only to find that her mind no longer functioned as it used to. Said the woman to Thibodeau, "I used to be quick with figures. Snap, snap. Now my mind doesn't work."

According to Thibodeau, "She said she couldn't use her head again for nine months."

This is the first in a two part series on Maison Tanguay. The second will be printed in the Women's Day Issue, which will appear March 8.

HERPES SUPPORT GROUP

for women and men with herpes now forming at the C.L.S.C. metro youth and Women's Clinic, 3465 Peel Street.

come and share your feelings and concerns.

— Group will meet every Thursday evening (7:00 - 8:30pm) from March 1st to March 29th.

— To register or obtain more information, call Myriam or Sandra at 842-8576

**STUDENTS' SOCIETY GENERAL ELECTIONS****APPLICATIONS FOR DISTRICT RETURNING OFFICERS NOW BEING ACCEPTED**

- Minimum wage work
- Staffing the polling stations

Tuesday, March 6, 1984 10am - 4 pm
and Wednesday, March 7 1984 10 am - 9 pm
(approx.)

If interested and eligible to work in Canada, fill in an **application form** by Thursday, March 1, 1984, 4:30 pm. Indicate the days and times available and mark 'DRO' in the corner. Forms are available at the STUDENTS' SOCIETY GENERAL OFFICE, room 105, Union Building, 3480 McTavish.

Catherine Shatz
Chief Returning Officer

**STUDENTS NEEDED**

to fill the student positions of the following committees:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) Students' Council Task Force on the Women's Centenary at McGill | 3 students at large
1 student Councillor |
| 2) Committee to Select a New Director of Libraries* | 2 students at large
Graduate students are encouraged to apply. |

* This committee will continue its work into the summer and through the fall of 1984.

If you are interested in sitting on these committees, please fill out a General application form available at the Students' Society office. For more information, contact V.P. (University Affairs) Steven Matthews at 392-8971. The deadline for applications is Monday, February 27, 1984, 4:30 p.m.

Lisette Noodelman
Chairman, Nominating Committee

...P.C.'s

continued from page 1

democratic precedent in the form of conscientious objection," Geisbrecht replied.

Dr. Gordon Edwards of the Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility also argued Canada should not be testing the Cruise. As a first strike weapon, the Cruise is at odds with Canadian defense goals, he said.

"What is wrong with Canada's defense policy is we don't have one," said Edwards. He argued Canada should not comply with all NATO policy, yet remain in NATO and try to affect changes from within.

Edwards did not feel current NATO policy contributed to Canada's national security because deploying first strike weapons could lead to a nuclear war.

Doug Roche, Tory MP from Edmonton, began his questions to Edwards saying, "I am troubled by your brief. You've said you want to change NATO policy, but you have said yourself we are a minor player."

Edwards replied, "It is not in our interests to be part of an alliance which will support the use of nuclear weapons on a first strike basis."

"Do you think we could focus public support," Roche asked, "by going for reductions in nuclear weapons and increasing our conventional weapons? Nuclear weapons are a life problem and conventional weapons are only a money problem. Let's deal with conventional weapons until East-West tensions subside."

Reverend Charles Eddis of Project Ploughshares, an international disarmament coalition,

said one of the largest problems with weapons today is that "conventional weapons are becoming like nuclear weapons in that they can destroy large populations, while at the same time nuclear weapons are becoming like conventional weapons in their capacity to destroy small areas."

Because of this, Eddis argued increases in conventional weaponry and reductions in nuclear armaments would not be enough to stave off nuclear war.

Not all the briefs presented opposed Cruise testing, or increases in Canadian defense expenditures.

"Canada's defence, foreign and arms control policies should be an integrated part of NATO's policies," Mark Proudman, President of PC McGill and representative for the McGill Magazine said at the hearing. "Canada should act within the areas of arms control and deterrence within NATO councils."

"Canada should bring her defence spending up to the NATO average...this will entail a doubling of current defense expenditures," Proudman said.

Proudman, asked why the commission had reacted so negatively to his brief, said, "Douglas Roche is by no stretch of the imagination a Conservative."

Clark, questioned after the hearings on the Conservative's defense policy, told the *Daily* "Yes, there are disagreements within the Conservative Party's defense policy, but they are not splits."

ERRATUM

It was incorrectly reported in a Wednesday, February 22 *Daily* article entitled "A lot less for more", that funding of functional groups will be cut from \$40,000 to \$32,000, and that interest groups will not receive any funding from Students' Society, regardless of whether Students' Society fees are increased.

In fact, this policy, suggested by this year's Executive Committee, will only be put into affect if Students' Society does not receive an increase. Next year's council has to approve the policy. The same applies to extra Union Building room charges. The prices of beer will go up Monday — increase or not.

The *Daily* regrets the error.

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(Theology Professor at Concordia)
The church and its documents, what is meant by infallible, statements, encyclicals, pastoral letters etc., and how to respond to them.

MARCH 6
The Church and its varied views on Sex and Sexuality
Presented by:
Florence Hayes and
Rev. Richard Colgan C.S.P.
Chaplains at McGill

MARCH 13
with
Rev. Michael Fahey S.J.
Examining the Roman Catholic Church's Hierarchical Structure: Its History and Development.

MARCH 20
The Church and its views on issues of War and Peace
Presented by:
Florence Hayes and
Rev. Richard Colgan C.S.P.

Place: **McGill University Newman Centre**
3484 Peel St.

Time: 7:30 - 9:00pm
For information call **392-6711**

This Week's Menu at CHABAD HOUSE

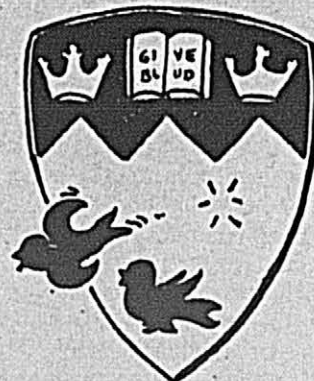
	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.
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BIRDS OF A FEATHER...

The Daily thanks our interested readers for the floods of letters we have received. We appreciate your participation in the Daily and will print them as soon as possible. We regret the delay.

TODAYS

Canadian Professors for Peace in the Middle East — presents Benjamin Netanyahu from the Israel Embassy in Washington on "U.S.-Israel Relations and the Search for Middle East Peace." 14h30 in Moot Court, Faculty of Law.
Pollack Hall — Anne Bentley, mezzo-soprano, Michael McMahon, piano. Three song sets. 20h.
Recital Hall — Voice students, 16h; Heather Howes, flute, Robert Bardston, cello and Paul Keenan, piano, 20h.
Bake Sale — to benefit the South Africa Committee, 11h-14h in Leacock lobby.
Hellenic Association — presents Films on environmental problems, in Greek. Leacock 26, 19h.
History Students' Association — Film Series presents Paul Renoir's masterpiece, *Grand Illusion*. Leacock 111, 15h. Free.
Debating Union — Prepared debate in Arts Council Room at 18h. All welcome.
Gauche Socialiste — Public meeting at Café Commun. "The Left in Québec: Perspective and Task". 19h30.
Student Committee on Safety for Women — Newly formed group to examine problem and solution for safety on campus. Meet cafeteria. 17h00.

CLASSIFIED

Ads may be placed through the Daily, Room B03, Student Union Building, 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. Deadline is 2:00 p.m. two weekdays prior to publication.
McGill students: \$2.50 per day; for 3 consecutive days, \$2.00 per day; more than 3 days, \$1.75 per day. McGill faculty and staff: \$3.50 per day. All others: \$4.00 per day. Exact change only, please.
The Daily assumes no financial responsibility for errors, or damage due to errors. Ad will re-appear free of charge upon request if information is incorrect due to our error. The Daily reserves the right not to print a classified ad.

341 — APTS., ROOMS, HOUSING

To sublet sunny 1-1/2 ten minute walk from campus. Option to renew lease as of Sept. Rent \$245.00/month. Call Paul Besner 933-5789.

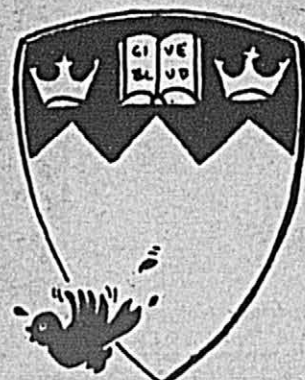
Apartment to share with 2 other students located downtown, near Guy Metro. 6 1/2 rooms, furnished, plus washer & dryer, available March 15, and May 1st, 175.00/month. No lease, call 932-1436.

Charming 3-1/2 to sublet from May to end of August. Excellent location — nice area — across from metro, great rent! For info phone 731-8143.

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To sublet: Large, bright 4-1/2 on Sherbrooke. 2 minutes from Vendôme metro. Available immediately until June 30. Will let furniture go for cheap. Info: 482-9749.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER...



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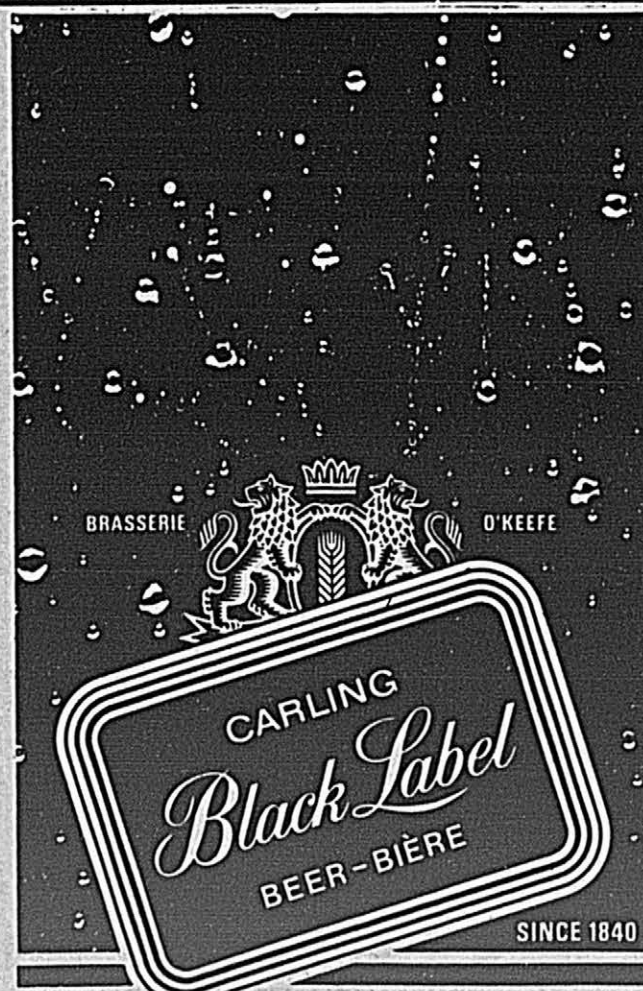
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continued from page 7

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365 — WANTED TO BUY

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372 — LOST & FOUND

Found: watch, in Currie Gym on Saturday afternoon. Call 843-3837.

Found — wristwatch, in front of Currie Gym. 843-6423.

Found: Squash racquet, in men's change room, Wed. Feb. 22. To claim call Ian — 935-7957 after 17:00.

385 — NOTICES

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